

Women's Part at the Polls--The Suffrage Victory Here

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than anything else," asserted one of the women at the "anti" headquarters. "No anti! We can help it. We want the men to get an idea of what it means to have women about when they are casting ballots. There will be no excitement this evening. Just a few of us will be here to get the returns." One wonderer if the "anti" told everybody to wear a yellow flower while keeping away from the polls. A two-hour stroll along Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue and Broadway disclosed just two women wearing red flowers.

Louis Graveure

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Aeolian Hall on
November 8th



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At any Columbia dealer's you may enjoy Graveure records played for you on the Columbia Gramofola. When you listen to them, you will realize the wholly satisfying qualities of this artist's voice and of Columbia reproduction.

New Columbia Records on Sale the 20th of Every Month

Columbia Records

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Fight for Woman Suffrage Waged for the Last 69 Years

Susan B. Anthony Made First Appearance at Albany in Behalf of Woman's Rights in 1853— Many Conventions Held

When yesterday's vote on the question of woman suffrage was cast the fight of the women of New York State for the ballot was sixty-nine years old. Beginning in 1848, with the first woman suffrage convention ever held in the United States, the Empire State has been the battle ground for the rights of women ever since, through a long and intricate history of educational and legislative campaigns.

Susan B. Anthony made her first appearance at Albany in behalf of woman's rights in 1853 with a little handful of women, who apparently made very slight impression upon the legislature except to arouse their curiosity and condemnation.

Delegations continued to go to Albany with scant success until 1884, when full suffrage bill was introduced in the Assembly and was defeated by a vote of 62 to 12.

In 1885 the suffrage bill got a majority, but not a constitutional majority, and in 1886 its chances were so slim as to cause the women to try for municipal suffrage only. The municipal suffrage bill was passed for ten minutes—then up rose two gentlemen to change their votes and turn the victory into defeat. In 1887 the same bill was beaten by an unknown moneyed influence from New York City, and during the following three years also was defeated.

In 1892 the suffragists saw a bill safely through the Legislature, which allowed women to vote for county school commissioners. It was only a small slice of the loaf they were after, but the bill was the cause of much elation and gave Miss Anthony and her leaders confidence to present the next year a bill providing that self-supporting women be allowed the ballot.

All interest was now centering in the coming Constitutional Convention, which was to frame a new constitution in which the suffragists hoped for a suffrage clause. A separate bill allowing women to act as delegates to this convention passed the Assembly, but was defeated in the Senate. An amendment was finally passed allowing the Labor, Socialist and Prohibition parties each two delegates and the Woman Suffrage party none. The law stated, however, that the electorates "may elect any citizen above twenty-one," and Jean Brooks Greenleaf, one of the prominent suffragists, by some miracle, was nominated by the Democrats.

A tremendous campaign was then launched. Miss Anthony's own home in Rochester was opened as a headquarters, and Miss Anthony herself, then seventy-four years of age, spoke in every one of the sixty counties of the state in favor of the suffrage clause in the new constitution. Dr. Shaw spoke in forty counties. Mrs. Catt made dozens of speeches in and around New York and Brooklyn. Miss Mary Garrett Hay and Miss Harriet May Mills made reputations for themselves in their own right. The country was divided into two camps, the "yes" and the "no" camps. The "yes" camp was led by Miss Anthony, Dr. Shaw, and Jean Brooks Greenleaf, while the "no" camp was led by Tom Foley, Tammany leader in the 1st Assembly District, created the chief ripple in an otherwise calm day for the suffragists at the polls yesterday.

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THE WOMEN WHO LED THE SUFFRAGISTS OF THE EMPIRE STATE TO VICTORY

Left to right—Above: Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, first vice-chairman; Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman, and Mrs. Ogden Reid, treasurer, of the New York State Woman Suffrage party.

Below: Mrs. Raymond Brown, second vice-chairman of the state party; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Association and of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage party.



Suffrage Leaders Worked Faithfully For Victory Here

Labored Unceasingly and Deserve Great Credit for Perseverance

In the long fight for suffrage in this state certain names stand out among the women who have labored long and earnestly in the effort to win the vote for themselves and their less earnest sisters. Up to two years ago the campaign was hindered to a certain extent by the differences between the various organizations which were working towards the same goal by different routes.

To Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Raymond Brown, especially, belongs the credit for bringing together the divergent elements and welding them into one thoroughly efficient machine in which all could work harmoniously to the great end.

The Organization This organization is known as the New York State Woman Suffrage party, with which is affiliated the City party. Its officers include the following: Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, first vice-chairman; Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman; Mrs. Ogden Reid, treasurer; Mrs. Raymond Brown, second vice-chairman; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president; Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, recording secretary; Mrs. Morgan Wright, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Charles Noel Edge, directors; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Harriett May Mills, Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey; chairmen of sections: Collegiate, Mrs. Howard Knobel; educational, Mrs. Charles Mansfield; industrial, Mrs. William G. Mitchell; finance, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller; industrial, Mrs. E. Dreier; press, Mrs. Frederick Edge; publicity, Mrs. John Blair; speakers, Mrs. Henry Bull; sales, Mrs. Victor Morawetz; teachers, Katherine Devereux Blais; chairmen of campaign districts, Mary G. Hay, New York City; Mrs. Frederick Edge, Long Island; Lella Stett, Albany; Mrs. Robert Ford, Canton; Mrs. Mary Hyde, Birmingham; Mrs. A. C. Clement, Rochester; Mrs. F. J. Tone, Niagara Falls; Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Scarborough; Mrs. Gordon Norris, Staatsburg; Mrs. George Notman, Keene Valley; Miss Lucy C. Watson, Utica.

Two men appear as chairmen of sections—James Lees Laidlaw, publicity, who has worked side by side with his wife during the long struggle, and Frank A. Vanderlip, men's advisory board, who has stood beside Mrs. Vanderlip since the beginning in her fight for the vote.

Mrs. Whitehouse, the chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage party, did not interest herself actively in suffrage until 1913, when, during the parade in Washington, she was a witness to the insults hurled from the curb and the attacks of hoodlums on the gray-haired women in the line of march. After watching the pitiful progress of that procession she went to headquarters and enlisted a recruit to whose political sagacity, executive ability and tremendous driving power a good deal of the credit for the success of the campaign is due.

Soon afterward she began active work in New York, becoming suffrage leader in the 17th Senatorial District for the Woman's Political Union.

In 1914, assisted by Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Mrs. Ogden Reid and one or two others, she opened a shop in Fifth Avenue for propaganda purposes, where meetings were held each day.

Mrs. Laidlaw Long Active Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw has been interested in suffrage since the days of her girlhood, when the "woman's rights" question was under discussion in Albany, her home city, at the time of a constitutional convention. As first vice-chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage party, she has had a prominent part in the campaign in this state, especially along legislative lines.

Alice Paul Rebels Against Jail Diet WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The first hunger strike in the American agitation for votes for women is under way. Alice Paul, national chairman of the Woman's party, now undergoing a seven-months' sentence for picketing the White House, is the striker. She is in the jail hospital, stolidly threatening to starve herself to death unless her six compatriots, serving time, for the same offence, get better food. Miss Paul has been without food since yesterday.

So far the jail officials are taking the strike calmly, and are waiting for Miss Paul to get hungry enough to eat. Forceful feeding has not been discussed yet, but as Miss Paul made something of a record as a hunger striker in an English jail several years ago while serving with Mrs. Pankhurst, fellow leaders of the militant suffragists are confident she will give the prison officials a surprise if they expect her to yield quickly.

Miss Paul, weighing about ninety pounds and of delicate constitution, was taken to the jail hospital last night because she was ill. She said she was ill because of bad food, bad air and no exercise. Woman's party officials say she and the other militants have been getting a coarse diet, principally of salt pork and cabbage, at the rate of eighteen times in thirteen days.

When Miss Paul was taken to the hospital she was offered a diet, including milk and eggs and without the salt pork and cabbage, but she announced she would have none of it unless her fellow prisoners got the same.

To-night Dr. Cora Smith King, Miss Paul's physician, who was permitted to attend her, issued a bulletin saying Miss Paul was much thinner than when she entered the prison October 22. She was refusing food and would not touch a morsel until she and her companions were accorded the same treatment as seventeen murderers, who have the privilege of special food, air, exercise and the newspapers.

"If we are to be starved, I prefer to be starved at once," was the message Miss Paul sent out to the workers. There is no use giving us special food to-day, and not to-morrow, simply to keep us alive as long as possible."

Although the militants have announced they will not resume picketing the White House until Congress reconvenes in December, they consider that a hunger strike is a sufficient climax, for the present at least, to their efforts to force President Wilson to indorse woman suffrage by constitutional amendment.

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5,000 Suffragists Have Peaceful Day As Polls Watchers

Women Received Cordially Everywhere and Regaled With Refreshments

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